

human reproduction into a scientific manufacturing process? To me, Madam Speaker, the answer is an unequivocal no. There is no moral justification for human cloning.

Some people claim that, in this case, the ends justify the means and we should just ignore the ethical connotations of creating cloned human embryos, for whatever purpose. But let us establish the first principle here: every life is precious and every life is unique.

The procedures contemplated by opponents of a full cloning ban are no better than medical strip-mining, and they would trample the dignity of life. This we cannot and will not allow.

HONORING JUSTICE ERNEST A. FINNEY, JR.

(Mr. WILSON of South Carolina asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I rise today to celebrate the extraordinary achievements of Earnest A. Finney, Jr.

Raised by his father after his mother died following his birth, Earnest Finney went on to graduate from Claflin College and from South Carolina State University School of Law. Finding it difficult to earn a living as an attorney, Finney became a teacher and waited tables to make ends meet.

Finney then settled in Sumter, South Carolina, with his family and became South Carolina's leading defender of civil rights, representing more than 6,000 clients. In 1963 Finney served as chairman of the South Carolina Commission on Civil Rights and in 1972 was elected to the South Carolina House of Representatives. He was then elected as judge of the Third Judicial Circuit in 1976.

Later, in 1994, Ernest Finney, who was once denied membership in South Carolina's lawyers association because of his race, became the first African American chief justice of South Carolina's Supreme Court since Reconstruction. I am extremely honored to have been Justice Finney's first Republican supporter in the State Senate. Since then, Justice Finney has retired and was named interim president of South Carolina State University in 2002.

Justice Finney remains a bright and shining star; and I thank him for his service, integrity, and commitment to making South Carolina and America a better place.

GERMANY AND FRANCE MUST DECIDE WHERE THEY STAND

(Mr. PITTS asked and was given permission to address the House for 1 minute and to revise and extend his remarks.)

Mr. PITTS. Madam Speaker, nearly a century ago, George Santayana wrote, "Those who cannot remember the past are condemned to repeat it."

This is a big world we live in, but if there are two countries in this world

that should remember the consequences of coddling tyrants, they are France and Germany.

But these two countries seem to have forgotten.

The world is watching as Saddam Hussein amasses weapons so powerful they could wipe out whole armies, whole cities and, given time, perhaps even whole nations; and we know he will use them because he has done so before. But France and Germany seem to be doing everything in their power to foil our plans to stop him before it is too late.

Is it because these two countries have seen so much blood that they just cannot stand the thought of another war? Or is it because so much of Saddam's technology has come from Germany? Perhaps it is because France is Saddam's third largest trading partner. France and Germany's recklessness has even risked the safety of an ally and threatened the cohesiveness of NATO itself, although I am glad to say they have come to their senses there.

It is time for Germany and France to decide where they stand. Are they on the side of tyrants, or are they on the side of freedom? There is no other choice.

HOURLY MEETING ON WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 2003, AND THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 27, 2003

Mr. WILSON of South Carolina. Madam Speaker, I ask unanimous consent that when the House adjourns today, it adjourn to meet at 1 p.m. on Wednesday, February 26; and that when the House adjourns on Wednesday, it adjourn to meet at 1 p.m. on Thursday, February 27, 2003.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Is there objection to the request of the gentleman from South Carolina?

There was no objection.

RECESS

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 12(a) of rule I, the Chair declares the House in recess until approximately 4 p.m. today.

Accordingly (at 2 o'clock and 10 minutes p.m.), the House stood in recess until approximately 4 p.m.

□ 1615

AFTER RECESS

The recess having expired, the House was called to order by the Speaker pro tempore (Mrs. CAPITO) at 4 o'clock and 15 minutes p.m.

ANNOUNCEMENT BY THE SPEAKER PRO TEMPORE

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to clause 8 of rule XX, the Chair will postpone further proceedings today on motions to suspend the rules on which a recorded vote or the yeas and nays are ordered, or on which the

vote is objected to under clause 6 of rule XX.

Record votes on postponed questions will be taken after 6:30 p.m. today.

HONORING THE LIFE OF AL HIRSCHFELD AND HIS LEGACY

Mrs. BLACKBURN. Madam Speaker, I move to suspend the rules and agree to the resolution (H. Res. 46) honoring the life of Al Hirschfeld and his legacy.

The Clerk read as follows:

H. RES. 46

Whereas Al (Albert) Hirschfeld was born June 21, 1903, in St. Louis, Missouri;

Whereas Hirschfeld moved to New York City with his family at age 12;

Whereas, by age 18, Hirschfeld was already the art director for Selznick Pictures;

Whereas Hirschfeld went on to study painting, sculpture, and drawing in Paris;

Whereas on a trip in Bali, Hirschfeld first became "enchanted with line" and developed his signature style of caricature;

Whereas, in 1926, Hirschfeld attended the theater with press agent Richard Maney, who noticed the sketch Hirschfeld had doodled on his program and convinced him to submit it to the New York Herald Tribune, which printed it on its front page;

Whereas Hirschfeld began receiving periodic drawing assignments for the drama pages of the New York Times;

Whereas Hirschfeld became a close friend of legendary New York Times theater critic Brooks Atkinson and developed a relationship with the newspaper that would last nearly 75 years;

Whereas Hirschfeld went on to draw nearly every important figure of the American theater for the New York Times;

Whereas searching for the name of Hirschfeld's daughter, Nina, sometimes hidden as many as a dozen times within his drawings, became a favorite pastime for readers;

Whereas Hirschfeld's work has appeared in numerous books and is hung in many museums including the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Modern Art, the Whitney Museum of American Art, and the St. Louis Art Museum;

Whereas Hirschfeld received 2 special Antoinette Perry (Tony) Awards for excellence in the theater;

Whereas Hirschfeld was elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters;

Whereas Hirschfeld was selected to receive the National Medal of Arts in 2003;

Whereas in 1996 Hirschfeld was named a Living New York City Landmark by the New York Landmarks Conservancy;

Whereas audiences for years to come will be reminded of Hirschfeld's life and work through a Broadway theater named after him;

Whereas success on Broadway was measured, in part, by whether one had been caricatured by Hirschfeld;

Whereas Hirschfeld's drawings helped to communicate to millions of people the excitement of live theater;

Whereas Hirschfeld continued working until the day he passed away, January 20, 2003, at the age of 99; and

Whereas Hirschfeld's unique contribution to American culture will be sorely missed: Now, therefore, be it

Resolved, That the House of Representatives honors the life of Al Hirschfeld and his legacy, and extends its condolences to his family, friends, and loved ones.

The SPEAKER pro tempore. Pursuant to the rule, the gentlewoman from